DENGUE CASE INVESTIGATION FORM



								OOVERNINENT TELEVISION	
NCIMS ID:		Date of notification://				Date	Date of interview://		
DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS									
First Name:			Surname:				DOB:		
Address:			b:			Postc	Postcode:		
Phone (home):			e (mobile):			Email	Email:		
Indigenous status:			ry of birth:			Langu	Language:		
☐ Aboriginal ☐ Torres Strait Islar	ider 🗆 Neither		□ Australia □ Other:				☐ English ☐ Other:		
		In	terpreter required fo	r case i	nterview: 🗆	Yes □ No	Job Nu	ımber:	
LABORATORY EVIDENCE									
1. Isolation of dengue virus by									
culture	☐ Yes ☐ No	Spe	cimen type: □ Serum	n 🗆 01	ther:		Collect	ion date: / /	
'Dengue virus culture' 2. Detection of dengue virus by									
nucleic acid testing (PCR) 'Dengue virus PCR'	☐ Yes ☐ No	Spe	cimen type: □ Serum	n 🗆 01	ther:		Collect	ion date: / /	
3. Detection of dengue non-									
structural protein (NS1) 'Dengue virus antigen'	□ Yes □ No	Spe	cimen type: □ Serum	n 🗆 01	ther:		Collect	ion date://	
4. Detection of dengue		San	nple 1:		Sample 2:			Assessment:	
antibody in serum	☐ Yes ☐ No)	ection date:/ ,	/	Collection of	late:/_	_/	☐ No significant changes	
'Dengue virus IgM/IgG antibody			gM detected Titre: _		☐ IgM dete			☐ IgG seroconversion	
IA'			gG detected Titre: _		☐ IgG dete			☐ Significant rise in Ab	
			'Ab* (total Ab) detect	ted	☐ TAb (tota		cted	☐ x4 or greater rise in Ig	
5. Detection of dengue IgM antibody in cerebrospinal fluid			ults:		Other resul		¬		
'Dengue virus IgM antibody IA'	☐ Yes ☐ No	, 🗆 🖯	□ Dengue IgM detected.		☐ Zika IgM negative ☐ MVE IgM negative ☐ West Nile / Kunjin virus IgM negative				
					☐ Japanese encephalitis (JE) virus IgM negative				
6. Dengue serotype (1-4):	(If known)	Det	Detected by: ☐ Culture ☐ PCR ☐ IgM IA ☐ O					<u> </u>	
7. Specimen(s) sent to arbovirus	reference lab (IC	PMR or	QHFSS) for parallel t	esting	or confirmat	ion? 🗆 Ye	s 🗆 No	Date sent: / /	
								been acquired in Australia.	
Laboratory evidence ald								· 2) cates that IgG was detected	
Total Ab (Tab) is igivi p	nus igo. ij tile lej	Jort Stat	es that igivi was not t	uetettet	abut 1Ab W	us detected	i tilis ilitaic	lates that igo was detected	
CLINICAL EVIDENCE									
8. Did the person have symptom	s? ☐ Yes	□ No	Symptom onset dat	te:	_//	Duration	n of sympt	toms: (days)	
Symptoms:			Symptoms:				Comme	nts:	
Abnormal bruising / bleeding	☐ Yes	□ No	Headache		☐ Yes	□No			
Abnormal taste	☐ Yes	□ No	Myalgia		☐ Yes	□ No			
Anorexia (loss of appetite)		□ No	Nausea		☐ Yes	□ No			
Arthralgia		□ No	Rash		☐ Yes	□ No	1		
Diarrhoea		□ No	Retro-orbital pain		☐ Yes	□ No	_		
Fever Other symptoms		□ No □ No	Vomiting Details:		☐ Yes	□ No			
Strict symptoms	IES	⊔ INO	Details.						
Note: Severe dengue includes ci									
than 5% of all cases of dengue. It is more common in cases where there is re-infection with a different dengue strain.									
9. Was the person hospitalized?	□ Yes	□ No	Details:						
5. Tras the person hospitalized:	IE3	⊔ NU	Details.						
10. Outcome:	□ Δlive	□ Dead	☐ Unknown Da	ate of d	eath· /	/	(if appl	licable)	
11. Place of disease acquisition			tralia			/ □ In NSW*		·	
12. Country of disease acquisitio		(Regions can also be selected, e.g. South-East Asia)							
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^{*} Note: If a case is believed to have been acquired in NSW or elsewhere in Australia, contact CD OnCall immediately.



TRAVEL AND RISK INFORMATION

13. During the exposure period (3-14 days prior to onset of symptoms) did the case travel *:					
Overseas travel	☐ Yes	□ No	If Yes, overseas travel details: Countries/cities/towns visi		
To Queensland **	☐ Yes	□ No	Place	_ Dates:// to// Dates: / / to / /	
Interstate (other than QLD) **	☐ Yes	□ No	Place	_ Dates://_ to//_	
In NSW, outside local area	☐ Yes	□ No	Place	_ Dates:// to//_	

Note: * Use travel information to complete the most likely **Place of Acquisition** field in NCIMS (Clinical); enter travel details in Risk History.

14. During the viraemic period (1 day prior to onset of symptoms to 12 days after onset) did the case travel to:								
North QLD (north of Bundaberg) or Central QLD (north of Toowoomba) [i.e. <i>Dengue-receptive zone</i>]	☐ Yes	□No	If Yes, complete Q.21 under Additional Travel Information (Page 3) and notify NSW CD OnCall.					

Note: The usual viraemic period is approximately 5 days. This is extended to 12 days for public health purposes for outbreak risk.

IMPORTANT RISK ADVICE FOR THE CASE

• There are 4 strains of dengue virus. Infection with one strain does not provide protection 15. Information discussed ☐ Yes ☐ No against other strains. A new infection with another dengue strain increases the risk of severe dengue. 16. Advised not to donate blood ☐ Yes ☐ No • To reduce the risk of infection, all travellers to dengue risk areas should stay in until 4 weeks after full recovery accommodation with screened windows and doors, wear loose fitting clothing that 17. Advised not to travel to ☐ Yes □ No covers the arms and legs and apply insect repellent to exposed skin, especially during North or Central Queensland daylight hours and in the early evening. This is particularly important for people who until 12 days after onset have had a previous dengue infection. 18. Fact sheet sent via email ☐ Yes ☐ No • People with dengue should defer travel to North Queensland (north of Bundaberg) or Central Queensland (north of Toowoomba) until at least 12 days after their symptom 19. NCIMS updated ☐ Yes ☐ No

DENGUE CASE DEFINITIONS

A CONFIRMED dengue case requires:

• Laboratory definitive evidence AND clinical evidence.

Laboratory definitive evidence (one or more)

- Isolation of dengue virus by culture
- Detection of dengue virus by nucleic acid testing (PCR)
- Detection of dengue non-structural protein 1 (NS1) antigen in blood

onset to prevent infection of the type of mosquitoes able to cause local outbreaks.

- IgG seroconversion or a significant increase in antibody level or a fourfold or greater rise in titre to dengue virus
- Detection of dengue virus-specific IgM in cerebrospinal fluid, in the absence of IgM to MVE, West Nile virus / Kunjin, or JE viruses

Clinical evidence

A clinically compatible illness

A PROBABLE dengue case requires:

 Laboratory suggestive evidence AND clinical evidence AND epidemiological evidence.

Laboratory suggestive evidence

• Detection of dengue virus-specific IgM in blood (serum)*

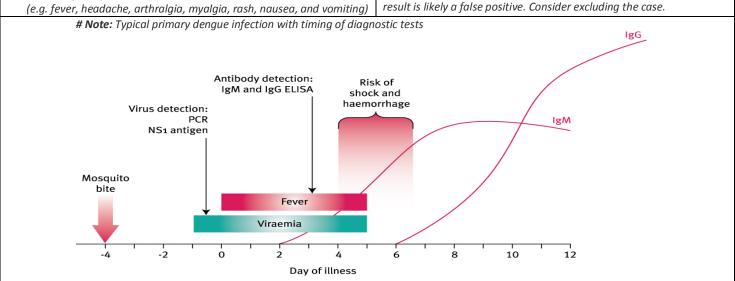
Clinical evidence

• Same as for a confirmed case

Epidemiological evidence

• A plausible explanation, e.g. travel to a country with known dengue activity OR exposure in Australia where local transmission has been documented within the previous month.

*Note: If repeat testing fails to show an IgG response, the IgM positive result is likely a false positive. Consider excluding the case.



^{**} If Travel to Queensland or northern Australia, complete Q.20 under Additional Travel Information (Page 3) and notify NSW CD OnCall.

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ADDITIONAL TRAVEL INFORMATION (if required)

20. Queensland or Northern Australia travel information during the incubation period								
	Fly Screens?	Air Con?	Mosquitoes?					
Home Address:	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No					
Work Address:	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No					
Other significant daytime address:								
1	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No					
2	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No					
3	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No					
21. Queensland Dengue-Receptive Zone travel during the viraemic period								
	Fly Screens?	Air Con?	Mosquitoes?					
Home Address:	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No					
Work Address:	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No					
Other significant daytime address:								
1	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No					
2	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No					
3	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No					
ADDITIONAL NOTES:								